S.G. Brit. Colonial Office G-1 (1938) 1940 Mill Aden 1041

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Excise Ordinance, 1937—Third Schedule. Importation of foreign liquor by foreign Consular Officer de carriere.
Factories Ordinance, 1938—Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption) Rules, 1938.
Factories Ordinance, 1938—Date of Commencement.
Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938).
Factories (Oil Bunkering Exemption Rules, 1938)—Date of Commencement.
Fisheries Ordinance, 1938—Fisheries Rules.
Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 23 (1). Speed limit.
Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914—Rule 8. Proviso—Refund of fee paid for registration or renewal of registration.
Passport Fees Ordinance, 1938—Fees for issue and renewal of passports.
Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 33 sub-Rule (4) of Aden Port Rules—Investigation into accident between launches and boats.
Ports Act, XV of 1908—Rule 11A of Aden Port Rules—Boundaries of Area A.
Post Office—Rates of postage for Empire and foreign postal articles from 18th September, 1938.
Rules of Court—Rules for obtaining and serving process for Foreign Tribunals, 1938.
Salt Ordinance, 1938—Salt Rules, 1938.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation is still in force in the Colony.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking

453

The National Bank of India, Limited, is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

Currency

486

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are :—

Silver—
Half rupee.
Quarter rupee.

Nickel—
Four annas piece.
Two annas piece.
One annas piece.

Bronze—
Single pice (¼ annas).
One pie piece (1-12th annas).

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

436 Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

652 The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unserviceable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

804 The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

651 The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows:—

REVENUE

	Actual 1937–38.	*Revised Estimates 1938–39.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,175	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,69,494	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,59,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,580	16,000
	22,52,596	18,90,000

651 652

EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,55,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

4-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:—

Silver—
Half rupee.
Quarter rupee.
Nickel—
Four anna piece.
Two anna piece.
One anna piece.
Bronze—
Single pice (¼ anna).
One pie piece (1-12th anna).

Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, and Rs.100.

Prior to the transfer of Aden to the control of the Colonial Office the Government of India maintained a Currency Reserve in Aden. The reserve as it stood on the 1st April, 1937, was allowed to remain in Aden to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force against payment to the Government of India in London. The reserve was reduced to about Rs.6 lakhs by the end of 1937 and will soon be exhausted. When it is exhausted, the provision of currency in Aden will be arranged through the banks. The Government, however, will take steps to see that both the coinage and notes in circulation are kept in good condition.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial weights and measures are in common use, as also are certain Indian weights. For instance, in the Post Office inland letters are exchanged at so much per *tola*: foreign letters, however, are weighed by the ounce. A *tola* is the weight of a freshly minted rupee, *i.e.*, 0·4114 of an ounce. Eighty *tolas* = 1 *seer* and 40 *seers* = 1 Bombay *maund* (about 80 lb.). There is, however, a local *maund* which is only 28 lb.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

As the Colony only came into existence on the 1st April, 1937, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the first financial year are not yet available. The approved and revised estimates for 1937-8 are as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Approved Estimates.	*Revised Estimates.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes, etc.	931,000	950,000
Court Fees and Government Services ...	91,500	110,000
Reimbursements	323,260	330,000
Posts and Telephones	661,000	620,000
Miscellaneous	55,000	50,000
	1,864,760	2,060,000

S.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1948 MMI Aden MM1

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:
The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[454] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,451; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

G.Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMJ

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	Tax
£100	Nil
200	Nil
300	Nil
400	£4 14 0
500	9 8 0
600	15 5 0
700	23 1 0
800	30 17 0
900	38 13 0
1,000	49 8 0
1,500	123 13 0
2,000	227 3 0
3,000	532 1 0
5,000	1,277 19 0
7,500	2,332 12 0
10,000	3,436 8 0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

453 The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was esti-
454 mated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,65,004; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for
000 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436

The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d. sterling. It is proposed to change to East African shilling currency, but the date is not yet fixed for the change.

The amount of currency in circulation at December, 1950, was estimated to be:

Notes: Rs. 3,25,00,000; Coin: Rs. 5,00,000.

453

The following banks operate in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd., with two branches;

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. Depositors and deposits in 1949 and 1950 were:

	1949		1950
Number of depositors	2,886	..	3,254
Total deposits	Rs. 26,80,509	..	Rs. 30,95,229
Total capital	Rs. 28,03,985	..	Rs. 31,11,050

Chapter 5: Commerce

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504

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported or sold in Aden for consumption outside. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

ECONOMIC CONTROL

439

Considerable relaxation of economic control measures has been found possible during the two years under review. The Open General Licence system was introduced for the import of non-restricted goods from the U.K. in 1949, and the system was extended in 1950 to cover other Commonwealth Countries (except Canada), British dependencies (except Hongkong) and all the European countries which have joined the European Payments Union.

It is still necessary to avoid imports from "hard" currency sources, but it has been possible to reduce the number of commodities for which a distribution scheme is in force.

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

436 Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . . £192,264. Notes . . £3,828,136.

453 The banks operating in the territory are :

485 The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Eastern Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of Middle East.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . .	*Shs.*5,774,584	*Shs.*5,990,820
Total Capital . .	*Shs.*5,792,332	*Shs.*6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	Bank Selling Demand & T.T.	*Bank Buying Demand & T.T.*
Sterling . . .	100½ & 100 3/16	99½ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. $ . .	*Shs.* 715=$100	*Shs.* 705=$100
Canadian $ . .	*Shs.* 729=$100	*Shs.* 720=$100
Swiss Francs . .	*Shs.* 100=60 francs	*Shs.* 90=60 francs
French Francs . .	*Shs.* 20=980 francs	*Shs.* 19=980 francs
Australian £ . .	*Shs.*1,609=£A.100	*Shs.*1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . .	*Shs.*2,060=£E.100	*Shs.*2,050=£E.100

Chapter 5 : Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[447] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
494 Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
505 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
506 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
205 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
436 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
874] total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,962 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,350,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up by Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.